

# Xuquuqaha iyo Waajibaadka Waalidka aysan Xaasnimo u Qorneyn



Daabacaaddii  
Lixaad  
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# GOGOLDHIG

Buug-yarehani waxaa ku qoran macluumaad ku saabsan xuquuqda iyo waajibaadka waalidiinta aan sharciga isku qoran. Waa hage aan looga jawaabeyn su'aal kasta. Shuruucda ku jira qoraalkan badanaa waa kuwa la beddeli karo, haddaba iska hubso in aad la socoto wixii is beddela. Qoraalkan waxaa ku qoran oo keliya waa wax guud, oo waxaa laga yaabaa in ay ku khuseeyaan ama inaysan ku khuseyn.

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Dukumintigan sida loo sii isticmaali karo loona daabacan karo waa ujeedooyin aan ganacsi ahayn iyo ujeedooyin macluumaad ah oo keliya. Xuquuqda oo dhan waa ay dhowran tahay. Ogeysiiskan waa in ay la socoto qoraalkiisa oo dhan. Daabacaadda, sii-qeybinta, iyo in loo adeegsado ujeedooyin ganacsi ah gebi ahaanba si adag ayaa loo mamnuucay.

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## Cutubka 1. Macluumaadka Waalidnimada Sharciga ah

Qoraalkan yar waxa uu kaa caawinayaa in aad fahamto xuquuqdaada iyo waajibaadka waalidnimada. Ilmahaagu waa in uu kaa helo wax kasta oo dan u ah, sida kalgaceylka, dareenka, taageerada, iyo in la fahamsiiyo LABADA waalid.

Xataa haddii ay jiraan khilaafaad u dhexeeya waalidiinta, ilmuhu waxa ay xaq u leeyihiin waalidnimada in la wadaago marka ay labada waalid sidaas u suuroobeyso. Waxa ilmaha aad ugu fiican waa in ay daryeelid ka helaan labada waalid. Go'aamada waaweyn waa in ay wada sameeyaan labada waalid si ay labaduba xaalad kasta ugu adeegsadaan waaya-aragnimo in ay ku xukmiyaan. Xuquuqdaas kama maqnaan karto ilmaha marka aysan waalidkood ahayn kuwa si sharci ah isku guursaday .

### Waa maxay aabbanimadu?



“Aabbannimo” macnaheedu waa sharci ahaan nin waalid wax dhalay ama korsada.

Waxaa xaqiiqada ah (oo la hubaa) in ay sharci ahaan hooyadu tahay waalidka ilmaha isla marka ay umusho. Marka ay ilmo dhashaan ee ay waalidkuna si sharci ah isku guursadeen, ninkana si toos ah ayaa loogu aqoonsadaa inuu yahay aabbaha ilmaha.

**Haddii aysan waalidku is guursan ama si sharci ah u soo diiwaangelin guurkooda, marka ay ilmo u dhashaan waa in uu aabbuhu si sharci ah u oggolaado** Labada waalid ayaa isku raaci kara in uu ninku yahay aabbaha ilmaha dhalay oo saxa ah iyagoo saxiixaya foom la yiraahdo **Aqoonsiga Aabbannimada (ROP)** ama waa in ay maxkamad soo magacawdo aabbaha (**xukumidda aabbannimada**). Shahaadada dhalashada ma caddeyneeyso aabbannimada.

Aabbaha aysan xaasnimo u qorneyn xaq uma lahan korinta ama wakhti waalidnimada ilaa la soo xaqiijiyo aabbannimada. Hooyada aysan xaasnimo u qorneyn iyada oo keliya ayaa sharci ahaan haysan karta ilmaha ay dhashay ilaa looga qaado amar maxkamadeed. Waalid sharciga ah keliya ayaa maxkamadda ka codsan kara korinta ilmaha ama wakhtiga waalidnimada. Waalidka sharciga ah ayaa sidoo kale masuul ka ah masruufka ilmaha. Marka nin loo aqoonsado aabbannimo sharciga ah ee ilma uu dhalay, waxa uu ninku yeelanayaa xuquuq, waajibaad, iyo waxyaabo kale oo khasab ku noqonaya.

Talo qareen ayaa ah waxa ugu fiican ee lagu habsan karo in la dhowro xuquuqda aabbannimada.

### Maxay tahay sababta aan loo xaqiijineyn aabbannimada?

#### Faa'iidada Cilmi-nafsiga

Inta badan, waxaa jira faa'iidooyin dareen ahaaneed oo ay ilmuhu ka helaan marka ay la xiriirayaan aabbahood. Sidoo kale ilmaha waxa ay la xiriiri karaan reer awoowe, ayeeyo, eeddo, adeer iyo qaraabada kale ee dhinaca aabbaha.

#### Taariikhda Caafimaadka

Waxa kale oo ay ilmuhu ogaanayaan taariikhda caafimaadka iyo macluumaadka hidde-raaca oo ku caawin kara daaweynta caafimaadkooda hadda ama mustaqbalkooda.

## Dhaxalka

Waxa ay ilmuhu xaq u leeyihiin xuquuq sharci ah oo ay ku dhaxli karaan aabbaha iyo qaraabada dhinaca aabbaha.

## Manaafacaadka Dowladda

Haddii uu aabbuhu naafo yahay ama uu naafo noqdo, ilmaha waxa ay manaafacaad lacag ah ka heli karaan Ceymiska Dowladda (Social Security) ama Ceymiska Ciidanka Hawlgabka ah (Veteran's Administration). Waxa kale oo ay ilmuhu qaadan karaan manaafacaad lacag ah ka heli karaan Ceymiska Dowladda haddii aabbuhu dhinto ama haddii uu ciidanka xoogga hawlgab ka noqdo.

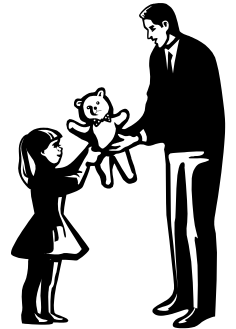
## Go'aan Marka loo Gaarayo Ilmaha

Haddii aan la sameyn waxyaabo ficil gaar ah oo noqonaya xiriir sharci ah, aabbuhu xaq uma laha in uu lug ku yeesho nolasha ilmaha. Arrintaas waxaa ku jirta go'aanka ilmaha la korsado.

## Sidee baa loo xaqiijiyaa aabbannimada?

Waxaa jira 2 siyaabood oo loo xaqiijiyo aabbannimada gobolka Minnesota.

1. Aqoonsiga Aabbannimada (ROP) iyo
2. Xukunka Aabbannimada (maxkamad)



Labada cutub ee soo socda ayaa sharxaya ROPs iyo Xukunka Aabbannimada oo aad iyo aad u faahfaahsan. Jaantuskan waxaa ku qoran farqiga ugu weyn ee u dhexeeya ROP iyo Xukunka Aabbannimada:

Aqoonsiga Aabbannimada (ROP)	Xukunka Aabbannimada (amar maxkamadeed)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Si aan rasmi ahayn – khasab ma aha inaad maxkamad addo</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Si rasmi ah – maxkamad waa in la aado</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Waxaa la sameyn karaa wakhti kasta</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Waxaa la sameyn karaa wakhti kasta si loo xaqiijiyo aabbannimada, laakiin waxaa jira wakhtiyo go'an haddii marka la rabo in la caddeeyso nin in UUSAN aabbe ahayn</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Labada waalid waa inay isku raacaan. Haddii haweeneydu guursato nin kale, ninkii hore waa inuu saxiixo foom la yiraahdo "Ninkii Hore Waalid Uma-Aha Ilmaha"</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Waalidku UMA baahna inay isku raacaan</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Masruufka carruurta waa sharci gundhig ah laakiin waa in ay maxkamad go'aamiso masruufka carruurta ee la iska rabo</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Masruufka carruurta waxa uu qeyb ka yahay tallaabooyin sharci ah.</li></ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waa sharci gundhig ah oo aabbaha ayaa maxkamadda ugu imaan kara arrimaha xannaaneynta ama wakhtiga waalidnimada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Xannaaneynta iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada waxa ay qeyb ka yihiin tallaabooyinka sharciga ah</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Si degdeg ah, oo qiime jaban, oo aan ahayn xuquuq qareen oo ah lacag la'aan balse waa in lacag la bixiyo si qareen loogala hadlo xuquuqdaada</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hawsha maxkamaddu muddo dheer ayey qaadan kartaa</li> <li>• Haddii dakhli la'aan awgeed xaq loogu yeesho qareen lacag la'aan ah, maxkamadda ayaa dadka u magacaabeysa (waana arrinta aabbannimada oo keliya)</li> <li>• Haddii aan xaq loo lahayn qareen lacag la'aan ah, waa in lacagta la iska bixiyo</li> </ul>

## Yaa go'aaminaya magaca awoowaha ee ilmaha loo qorayo?



Isbitaalka marka la joogo, oo aysan waalidka is qabin, hooyada ayaa dooraneysa magaca awoowaha ee ilmaha. Waalidku waa in ay isku raacaan haddii ay beddelayaan ama aysan beddeleyn magaca awoowaha ee ilmahooda marka ay saxiixayaan foomka aabbannimada ee ROP.

Marka uu dhacayo Xukunka Aabbannimada, maxkamaddu ayey khasab ku tahay in ay soo saaraan amar ah magaca awoowaha ilmaha. Haddii ay waalidku isku raaci wayaan, maxkamadda ayaa go'aamin doonta magaca awoowaha ee ay dantu ugu jirto ilmaha.

## Cutubka 2. Aqoonsiga Aabbannimada (ROP)

### Waa maxay Aqoonsiga Aabbannimada (ROP)?

Aqoonsiga Aabbannimada (ROP) waxaa sharciga ahaan lagu helaa xiriir inuu dhaxeeyo ilma iyo aabbahood. ROP waa foom caddeyn u ah in uu nin sharci ahaan ilmo u yahay aabbe.

### Xaqiiqo kooban oo ah ROP

- ROP waa heshiis lagu aqoonsado aabbe dhalay ilmo.
- Waa foom ay wada saxiixaan labada waalid, oo nootaayo la soo marsiiyo oo loo gudbiyo Waaxda Caafimaadka MN, Xafiiska Diiwaanka Dadweynaha.
- Waa wax sharci ah oo gundhig u ah aabbannimada marka aysan guurka labada waalid si sharci ah isugu qorneyn. Haddii ay hooyadu sharci ahaan xaas u qoran tahay, eeg bogga 4 "Ka warran haddii ay hooyadu sharci ahaan xaas noqotay markii ay uurka lahayd ama markii ilmuhu dhashay?"
- Waa habraac aan rasmi ahayn oo aan u baahneyn in maxkamad loo aado.
- Waxaa aabbaha loo oggolaanayaa in magaciisa lagu qoro waraaqda dhalashada.

- Waxaa lagu helaa xuquuq iyo waajibaad sharci ah aabbe ahaan, hooyo ahaan, iyo ilmo ahaan.

ROP waa foom markii la rabo la buuxin karo lana saxiixi karo. Laakiin waxa keliya oo la oggolaan karo waa marka foomka loo gudbiyo Waaxda Caafimaadka Minnesota, Xafiiska Diiwaanka Dadweynaha. Looma baahna qareen, laakiin qofkii raba wuu doonan karaa ka hor intaan la saxiixin si loo habsado in la fahmo sida uu foomkaas u saameyn doonto xuquuqda shakhsiga ah.

ROP waa go'aan kama-dambeys ah sida amar maxkamadeed "xukuminta" (gundhigidda) aabbannimo. Marka la saxiixayo foomka ROP, waalid kasta wuxuu ka tanaasulayaa baarista dhiigga waalidnimada si loogu ogaado haddii aabbuhu yahay ninka runta ah ee dhalay ilmaha. Aabbuhu wuxuu ka tanaasulayaa xuquuq ahaan inuu maxkamad ugu tago aabbannimo. Labada waalidba waxay ka tanaasulayaan xuquuqda ay qareen kula hadli karaan. **Haddii aan la iska hubin, waa la iska saxiixin waraaqdan oo ah sharci ahaan mid muhiim ah.**

Haddii labada waalid midkood ka yar yahay 18 sano marka la saxiixayo ROP, markaas foomka ROP oo keliya waxa uu noqonayaa "loo-qaateen aabbannimo" haddii aabbannimada mar dambe la isla yimaado maxkamad (eeg "Waa maxay aabbannimada loo-qaateenka ah?" bogga 7).

### **Halkee baan ka heleyaa foomka ROP?**

Foomka ROP waxaa laga heli karaa xafiiska masruufka carruurta ama internetka:

<https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Public/DHS-3159-ENG>. Akhriso tilmaamaha lagu buuxinayo foomka. Foomka waa in lagu saxiixo qof nootaayo haysta hortiisa. Waxa kale oo foomka lagala soo degi karaa qeybta "Akhrinta ama Daabacaadda Dukumiintiyada" oo aad ku heleyso boggan.

### **Saxiixidda foomka ROP miyaa lagu heli karaa haysashada ama xaquuq ah wakhtiga waalidnimada?**

Maya. ROB micnihiisu **ma aha** aabbannimo toos ah oo lagu helayo **xuquuqda** haysashada ama wakhti ah waalidnimo (booqasho). Laakiin aabbuhu wuxuu ku helayaa xuquuq **uu ku codsado** maxkamad inay ka yeesho haysasho ama wakhti ah waalidnimo.



Ka dib marka la saxiixo foomka ROP, hooyada ayaa keligeed haysata xuquuqda sharciga ah ee haysashada ilmaha. Amar maxkamadeed oo keliya ayaa wax looga beddeli karaa xuquuqdaas.

### **Ka warran haddii hooyadu sharci ahaan xaas ahayd markii ay uurka lahayd ama markii ay ilmaha umushay?**

Haddii ay hooyadu sharci ahaan xaas ahayd markii ay uurka lahayd ama markii ilmuhu umushay, waxaa toos loogu qaadanayaa in ninkeedu yahay aabbaha sharciga ah ee ilmaha. Arrintaas waxaa la yiraahdaa "aabbannimo loo-qaateen ah". Haddii uusan ninku ahayn aabbaha ilmaha dhalay oo uu doonayo inuu ka tanaasulo aabbanimadiisa, waa inuu saxiixo foomka la yiraahdo "Aabbaha Aan Waalidka Ahayn" oo ka dibna loo soo gudbiyo Waaxda Caafimaadka MN.



Waxaa foomkaas Aabbaha Aan Waalidka Ahayn iyo tilmaamihiisa buuxinta laga heli karaa halkan: <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfsrserver/Public/DHS-3159C-ENG>. Akhriso tilmaamaha lagu buuxinayo foomka. Foomka waa in lagu saxiixo qof nootaayo haysta hortiisa.

Foomka waa in lagu saxiixo 1 sano gudihis dhalashada ilmaha ka dib. Marka la saxiixo oo la soo gudbiyo, ninka saxiixa foomka ROP ayaa noqon doona aabbaha sharciga ah ee ilmaha. Haddii Ninka Xaaska ah uu foomka Aabbaha Aan Waalidka Ahayn ku saxiixi waayo 1 sano gudihis, maxkamad ayaa lagama maarmaan noqoneysa si loo go'aamiyo ninka aabbaha sharciga ah ee ilmaha.

## **Waxaan saxiixay foomka ROP laakiin hadda ma hubo sababtaan u saxiixay. Ma ka noqon karaa?**

Qof kasta oo saxiixa foomka ROP wuxuu uga noqon karaa 60 maalmood gudahood. Ficilkaas waxaa loo yaqaan la soo noqosho. La soo noqoshada waa in ay noqoto mid qoraal ah, oo nootaayo la soo marsiiyey, oo loo soo gudbiyey Waaxda Caafimaadka MN, Xafiiska Diiwaanka Dadweynaha. Waa in ay ku qoran tahay:

- magaca iyo taariikhda dhalashada ilmaha,
- magaca aabbaha, iyo
- magaca waalidka kale.

Hooyada ama ninka saxiixa foomka ROP waa burin karaan (la noqon karaa) foomka ROP 60 maalmood gudahood. Waxaa foomka ka-noqoshada laga heli kartaa halkan: <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfsrserver/public/DHS-3159B-ENG>. Foom gaar ah looma baahna.

60 maalmood ka dib, maxkamad keliya ayaa burin karta foomka ROP. Qofka saxiixa ROP, maamul dawladeed (xafiiska masruufka carruurta), ama ilmaha ayaa keensan kara dacwad maxkamadeed oo ah "ka-bixidda" (burinta) foomka ROP. Dacwada waa in lagu keeno wakhti cayiman gudihis:

- Hooyada, aabbaha, ama hooyada ninkeeda waa in ay keenaan dacwada
  - **1 sano gudihis marka la saxiixo foomka ROP**
- AMA
- **6 bilood gudahood ka dib marka la helo jawaabta baarista dhiigga hidde-raaca aabbaha** taasoo muujineysaa ninka saxiixay foomka ROP inuusan ahayn aabbaha ilmaha dhalay.
- Ilmuhu waa in uu dacwada ku keensado 6 bilood gudahood marka la sameeyo baarista hidde-raaca aabbannimada jawaabtiisa ama 1 sano gudahood markii ilmuhu qaangaaro (da'da 19), hadba sidii ay noqoto.

Qofka keensada dacwada waa in uu muujiyo in uu khalad hore dhacay, in la isku khasbay ama uu dhacay khalad kale oo aan xaqiiqo ahayn.

## **Ka warran haddii waalidku wada saxiixo ROP iyo HESHIIS ah korinta, wakhtiga waalidnimada iyo masruufka carruurta?**

Haddii labada waalidba ku heshiiyaan, waxaa jira nidaam oggolaanaya in la soo gudbiyo heshiis qoraal ah iyo koobbiga foomka ROP sidii looga xareeyey maxkamadda si ay u soo oggolaato. Heshiiska qoran waxaa la yiraahdaa Codsiga Wadajira. Codsiga Wadajirka ah waa in uu ku jiro heshiiska arrimaha ku saabsan haynta oo dhan (sharci ahaan iyo jir ahaan), wakhtiga waalidnimada, iyo masruufka ilmaha (wixii daruuri ah, caafimaadka, iyo xannaannada ilmaha). Maxkamaddu waxay haysaa foomam la buuxin karo oo loo gudbin karo maxkamadda:

- Booqo [www.mncourts.gov](http://www.mncourts.gov)
- Guji liiska qoran ee "Get Forms"
- Guji "Haysashada Ilmaha/Wakhtiga Waalidnimada"
- Guji "Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee Heshiiska Haysashada, Wakhtiga Waalidnimada, Masruufka Ilmaha"

Haddii aad u baahan tahay caawimaad si aad u hesho oggolaanshaha maxkamadda in laga dhigo amar maxkamadeed, la xiriir xafiiska kaalmada sharciga ee deegaankaaga, xafiiska masruufka carruurta ee degmada, ama xirfadleyaasha kale ee deegaankaaga ee ku caawin kara.

## **Maxkamaddu miyey sameyn kartaa go'aan ah haynta ama wakhtiga waalidnimada ee Amarka Difaacidda Qof?**

Haddii aad saxiixday foomka ROP oo aad hadda maxkamadda u aadeyso dacwad-dhageysi ah Amarka Difaacidda Qof (OFP), maxkamaddu waxay sameyneysaa go'aan ku-meel-gaar ah oo ku saabsan haynta iyo waalidnimada. Badqabidda ilmaha iyo qofka codsanaya OFP waa inay tixgeliso maxkamadda.

Go'aannada kama-dambeysta ah ee haynta iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada, labada waalid ayaa maxkamad ka bilaabi kara dacwad ah haynta ilmaha.

## **Haddii aan saxiixay ROP, ma la igu qorayaa shahaadada dhalashada ilmaha?**

Markii ay waalidku foomka ROP ku saxiixaan isbitaalka, magaca aabbaha si toos ah ayaa loogu qorayaa shahaadada dhalashada. Haddii aad saxiixdo foomka ROP ka dib markaad ka baxdaan isbitaalka, magaca aabaha waa lagu dari karaa shahaadada dhalashada. Waxaa magaca aabbaha lagu dari karaa waa iyadoo loo sheego Waaxda Caafimaadka MN, Xafiiska Diiwaanka Dadweynaha. Ma jiraan wax lacag ah oo lagu bixinayo beddelka diiwaanka ilmaha.

Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah, kala xiriir Xafiiska Diiwaanka Dadweynaha 651-201-5970 ama booqo Waaxda Caafimaadka MN barteeda internetka ee:

<https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/vitalrecords/index.html>.

## Cutubka 3. Xukminta Aabbannimada

### Waa maxay Xukminta Aabbanimadu oo maxay muhiim u tahay?

Xukminta Aabbannimada waa amar maxkamadeed oo sheegaya ninka ah aabbaha sharciga ah ee ilmaha. Waxay aasaas u tahay xiriir sharci oo u dhexeeya ilmaha iyo aabbaha. Waa hab (aan ka ahayn foomka ROP) oo gundhig u ah aabbannimada.

Xukminta aabbannimada waxay lagama maarmaan noqoneysaa:

- haddii uusan ninku rabin in uu saxiixo foomka ROP  
AMA
- haddii uu hal nin ka badan sheegto inuu ilmaha aabaha u yahay  
AMA
- haddii ay hooyadu guursatay nin kale oo aan ahayn seygi ay is qabeen inta uusan ilhuhu dhalan.

Maxkamaddu waxay eegeysaa wixii caddeyn ah si ay u go'aamiso ninka sharciga ah ee aabbaha u ah ilmaha. Arrintan waxaa la socota baarista hidde-raaca iyo xiriirkii hore ee u dhexeeyay hooyada iyo ninka laga yaabo inuu aabbaha noqdo. Waxaad soo codsan kartaa baarista hidde-raaca, laakiin KHASAB ma aha inaad soo martid baarista dheecaanka hidde-sideha aabbannimada.

Amarka baarista aabbannimada ayaa sidoo kale lagu go'aaminayaa haysashada, wakhtiga waalidnimada, masruufka carruurta, iyo magaca sharciga ah ee ilmaha.

### Yaa maxkamadda horkeeni kara dacwad aabbannimo?

Dadka soo socda ayaa keensan kara dacwadda aabbannimo:

1. hooyada ilmaha
2. ninka lagu soo eedeeyo ama loo malenayo in uu yahay aabbaha ilmaha
3. xafiiska masruufka carruurta ee degmada
4. ilmaha (uu hayo qof weyn oo wakiil ka ah)
5. awoowaha ama ayeeyada ilmaha haddii ay dhintaan waalidkii ilmaha (hooyadii ama aabbihii dhalay) ama haddii aysan waalidku qaangaar ahayn.



### Waa maxay aabbannimada noqoneysa loo-qateenka?

Aabbannimada loo-qateenka ah waa aabbaha la isku ogyahay ee ilmaha. **Macnuhu ma aha in baaris sheybaar ah lagu soo xaqiijiyey aabbannimada.** Tusaaleyaal ka mid ah marka nin loo ogsoon yahay in uu yahay aabbaha dhabta ah ee dhalay waxaa ka mid ah:

- Marka ay ninka iyo hooyada ilmaha is qabeen ee ay ilmo u dhashaan, ama ilmuhu ku dhashaan

280 maalmood gudahood ka dib markii ay kala tageen.

- Ninka in gurigiisa loogu keenay ilmaha oo uu isaguna "qabsado ilmaha u dhashay" isagoo og in uu yahay aabbaha dhabta ah ee ilmaha. Taas macnaheedu waa in aabbuhu aqbalay oo uu qirsan yahay in uu ilmaha u yahay aabbihii dhabta ahaa ee dhalay.
- Natiijooyinka baarista hidde-raaca in ay sheegeyso in uu ninku yahay aabbaha 99% ama in ka sii badan sida macquulka ah.
- Ninka iyo hooyada ilmaha in ay wada saxiixeen foomka aabbannimada ee ROP, iyo in hooyada iyo nin kale ayaa sidoo kale wada saxiixeen foomka ROP.
- Ninka iyo hooyada ilmaha in ay saxiixeen foomka ROP, iyo in ay dhici karto nin kale inuu sidoo kale noqon karo aabbe loo-qaateen ah.
- Ninka iyo hooyada ilmaha in ay saxiixeen foomka ROP, iyo in mid ka mid ah labadooda in uu ka yar yahay 18 jir.

**Haddii aad su'aal ka qabto aabbannimada loo-qaateenka ah sida ay adiga kuu khuseyso, waa in aad kala hadasho qareen.** Arrinan waxay noqon kartaa mid aad u adag sharci ahaan in loo fahmo.

### **Dacwad aabbannimo miyaa lagu go'aamin karaa nin uusan AHAYN aabbe?**

Haa, maxkamad ayaa soo saari karta amar sheegaya nin inuusan AHAYN aabbaha sharciga ah.

Waxaa jira wakhtiyo xad u ah oo la sameyn karo. **Dhakhso waa in la sameeyo!** Xaaladaha qaarkood, waxaa la haystaa 2 sano in dacawadda la keensado ka dib marka ay jirto sabab lagu aamino in uusan nin aabbe ilmo u ahayn. Xaalado kale, waxa uu ninku haystaa 6 bilood oo keliya si uu u keensado dacwad maxkamadeed ka dib baarista hidde-raaca marka lagu muujiyo in uusan nin ahaa aabbe loo-qaateen, uusan ahayn aabbaha dhabta ah ee dhalay ilmaha.

Haddii uu aabbe loo-qaateen ah rabo in ay maxkamad u caddeeyso inuusan isagu aheyn aabaha dhabta ah, dacwad maxkamadeed waa in ay bilaabato ka hor inta uusan ilmuhu gaarin 3 sano. Laakiin wakhtiga xadidan ma khuseeyo kiis kasta.

**La xiriir xafiiska kaalmada sharciga ama kala hadal qareen haddii aad wax su'aalo ka qabto goorta aad keeni karto dacwad maxkamadeed si loo caddeeyo in uusan nin ahayn aabbaha dhabta ah sharci ahaan.**

### **Maxay yihiin tallaabooyinka la qaadi karo ee Xukminta Aabbannimada?**

Si loo bilaabo dacwad aabbannimo, waa in lala soo xiriiro (MN Statewide Self-Help Center) Xarunta Adigu Is-caawi ee Gobolka MN 651-435-6535 oo ka codso foomamka aabbannimada. Waxaa lagu soo diri doonaa foomamka aad u baahan tahay iyo tilmaamaha kaa caawin doona buuxinta foomamka.

TALLAABADA 1-aad: Buuxi waraaqaha sharciga ah

TALLAABADA 2-aad: U dir waraaqaha sharciga ah qofka dacwaddu ku socoto

TALLAABADA 3-aad: Maxkamadda u gudbi waraaqahaaga dacwada

TALLAABADA 4-aad: Aad dacwad-dhageysiga maxkamadda.

Haddii ay waalidku ku heshiin waayaan, maxkamadda ayaa u qaban doonta dacwad-dhagaysi ama maxkamadeyn si ay u go'aamiso arrinta. Gebi ahaan dacwad-dhageysi kasta ama dacwadda maxkamadeynta aabbannimada albaabbada ayaa maxkamad u xiran. Taas macnaheedu waa in ay dadka lagama maarmaanka u ah kiiska oo keliya imaan karaan dacwad-dhageysiga.

Labada waalid midkoodna xaq uma laha codsi ah baarista hidde-raaca. Waalidiintu mar kasta waa ay ka heshiin karaan arrinta markii ay rabaan inta ay socoto dacwadda aabbannimada.

Maxkamaddu waxay eegeysaa wixii caddeyn ah si ay u go'aamiso ninka sharci ahaan aabbaha u ah ilmaha. Maxkamaddu waxay go'aamin doontaa aabbannimada iyadoo soo saari doonta amar lagu magacaabay aabbaha sharciga ah ee ilmaha (Xukminta Aabbannimada). Amarka waxaa sidoo kale lagu go'aaminayaa haysashada, wakhtiga waalidnimada, masruufka carruurta, iyo magaca sharciga ah ee ilmaha.

**Haddii aad rabto caawimaad si aad u bilowdo dacwad aabbannimo,** la xiriir xafiiska masruufka carruurta ee degmadaada. Xafiiskan waxaa sidoo kale la yiraahdaa 'IV-D Unit' ("Four D Unit"). Yoolka degmada waa in loo caddeeyo aabbannimada dhammaan carruurta oo dhan iyo in la xisaabiyo masruufka carruurta.. Waxaad [Unit kooxda afarta D](#) ka heli kartaa [www.mn.gov/dhs](http://www.mn.gov/dhs). (Wixii faahfaahin dheeraad ah, ka eego "Sidee baan ku heli karaa caawimaad si aad ku bilaabo bixinta masruufka carruurta?")



### **Ma heli karaa qareen ii dooda? Ka warran haddii aanan awoodi karin qareen?**

Sida arrin kasta oo sharci ah, mar kasta waxa ay dadku qabsan karaan qareen u dooda ama ay ka helaan talo sharci ah.

Sida arrin kasta oo sharci ah, waxaad xaq u leedahay in lagu qabto qareen bilaash ah, oo maxkamadda ayaa kuu diyaarineysa haddii aad tahay qof dakhligiisu yar yahay. Balse qareenka waxa **keliya** ee laguugu diyaarinayo waa xaqiijinta aabbannimada. Lagama heli karo arrimaha haysashada, wakhtiga waalidnimada, ama qeybta masruufka carruurta ee kiiska.

Waalidku haddii ay saxiixaan foomka ROP xaq uma laha qareen bilaash ah. Adiga ayaa doonan kara qareen aad talo ka heli karto, laakiin markaas waa in aad adigu iska bixiso lacagta qareenka. Haddii la saxiixay foomka ROP, waa in lala xiriiro xafiiska Kaalmada Sharciga ee deegaankaaga si aad uga hesho talo iyo caawimaad. Waxaa laga yaabaa in aad hesho caawimaad bilaash ah.



## Baarista Hidde-raaca

Baarista dhiigga iyo dheecaanka canka laga qaado waa 2 nooc oo ah baarista hidde-raaca oo lagu go'aamiyo aabbannimada. Meelaha qaar weli waxay isticmaalaan dhiig-baaris, laakiin inta badan hadda waxaa la isticmaalaa baarista dheecaan canka laga qaado. baarista hidde-raaca ayaa aad loogu kalsoon yahay oo ay maxkamaduhu aqbalaan.

Labada waalid midkood ayaa soo codsan kara baarista hidde-raaca xataa ka hor inteysan bilaabin dacwadda maxkamadda.

Inta badan baarista hidde-raaca waa in loo arko dhexdhexaad iyo caddeynta ugu fiican ee kiiska aabbannimada. Maxkamaduhu waxay door bidaan isticmaalidda baarista hidde-raaca, sababtoo ah waa habka ugu saxsan ee uguna fiican ee lagu go'aamin karo aabbannimada.

Marba haddii ay maxkamaddu gaarto amar kama-dambeys ah, ama ka dib marka la saxiixo foomka ROP, waxaa meesha ka baxaya in xaq loo yeesho baarista hidde-raaca. Haddii aan la isku hubin aabbaha, waa in la codsado baarista hidde-raaca ka hor intaan la saxiixin foomka ROP, ama in laga dhigo qeyb ka mid ah dacwada maxkamadda. Xafiiska masruufka carruurta ee degmada ayaa kaa caawin kara baarista hidde-raaca intaan la saxiixin foomka ROP ama inta ay socoto dacwada maxkamadda.

## Cutubka 4. Bixinta Masruufka Ilmahaaga

### Masruufka Carruurta

Masruufka carruurta waa lacagta waalidku bixiyo ee lagu caawiyo nolosha ilmaha uusan inta badan (badanaaba) waalid ahaan ula nooleyn. Ilma kasta wuxuu xaq u leeyahay in ay masruufaan labadiisa waalid.

Waalidka bixinaya masruufka carruurta waxaa loogu yiraahdaa “masruuf-bixiye”. Waalidka qaadanaya masruufka carruurta waxaa la yiraadaa “masruuf-qaate”. Qeybta masruufka carruurta ee uu waalidka masruuf-bixiyaha ah bixinayo waxa ay ku xiran tahay dakhliga labada waalidba iyo wakhtiga ay ilmaha kala haystaan. Mar kasta oo uu waalidka masruuf-bixiyaha ah habeen haysto ilmaha, waxaa ka yaraanaya masruufka laga rabo.



Haddii ay labada waalid wakhti isku mid ah kala haystaan ilmaha, oo uu dakhligoodu isku mid yahay, labada waalid midkoodna ma bixinayo wax masruuf ah. Haddii aysan dakhliga labada waalid isku mid ahayn, labada waalid kii dakhligiisu sarreeyo ayaa laga yaabaa in uu xoogaa masruuf ah carruurta ku siiyo waalidka kale.

Masruufka carruurta waa 3 qeybood:

- Masruuf caadi ah – Kharashka carruurta ku baxa sida cuntada, dharka, lacagta guriga iyo gaadiidka

- Kharashka caafimaadka – Qeyb ka mid ah ceymiska caafimaadka iyo kharashaadka kale ee caafimaadka/ilkaha ilmaha
- Kharashka xannaannada ilmaha - Qeyb ka mid ah kharashka xannaannada carruurta marka ay labada waalid shaqeeyaan ama ay iskuul aadaan

Amarka masruufka carruurta waxa uu qeyb ka noqon karaa dacwada aabbannimada ama kiis maxkamadeed oo gaar ah oo ku saabsan masruufka carruurta haddii la saxiixay foomka ROP. Waxa uu socon karaa ilaa iyo 2 sano ka hor intaan la bilaabin kiiska maxkamadda.

Maxkamaddu waxay adeegsataa sida heerarka sharciga ah ee go'aaminta masruufka caadiga ah, kharashaadka caafimaadka, iyo kharashka xannaannada carruurta, iyada oo aan loo eegayn haddii masruufka lagu soo go'aamiyey dacwad aabbannimo, dacwad gaar ah oo ahayd masruufka carruurta, ama kiis ah kala-tagid. Lacagta masruufka marka la xisaabinayo waxaa lagu saleeyaa Habraaca Masruufka Carruurta ee Minnesota.

Masruuf-bixiyuhu waa in uu bixiyo masruufka ilmaha xataa haddii uusan helin wakhti waalidnimo ama haddii uu waalidka kale u diido wakhtiga waalidnimada. Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah ee ku saabsan masruufka carruurta, ka eego [“Arrimaha Masruufka Carruurta ama Child Support Basics”](https://www.lawhelpmn.org/self-help-library/booklet/child-support-basics) buug-yaraha <https://www.lawhelpmn.org/self-help-library/booklet/child-support-basics>.

Ma jiro qof waalid ah oo iska dhaafi kara bixinta masruufka carruurta haddii ay da'doodu ka yar tahay 18 jir wakhtigii uu ilmuhu u dhashay.

Haddii aad ogtahay lacag uu waalidka kale shaqeysto, adiga ayaa xisaabin kara masruufka carruurta ee ah amarka maxkamadda ay, oo waxaad adeegsan kartaa mashiinka xisaabinta masruufka carruurta ee Minnesota ee ku jira internetka <https://childsupportcalculator.dhs.state.mn.us/>. Akhriso tilmaamaha. Waxaa lagu sheegi doonaa sida loo isticmaalo iyo macluumaadka aad u baahan tahay. Macluumaadka badan ee aad soo gudbiso, waxay nagu caawinayaan inaan helno waxa saxda ah. Waxay noqon kartaa wareer laakiin waxaad fikrad ka heleysaa waxa laga filan karo maxkamadda.

## Kharashka Caafimaadka

Marka lagu daro masruufka caadiga ah ee waalidka, waalidiinta ayaa masuul ka noqon doona qeyb ka mid ah kharashaadka caafimaadka iyo ilkaha ee ilmahooda. Lacagtu waxa ay ku saleysan tahay dakhligooda. Kharashaadka caafimaadka waa amar maxkamadeed oo ay tahay in lagu bixiyo kharashka ceymiska caafimaadka iyo ilkaha ee ilmaha. Waxa kale oo ka mid ah kharashka hor-mariska ah ee dhakhaatiirka daaweynta jirka ama ilkaha ee aan ceymiska bukaanka ka bixineyn.



Mar kasta oo ay maxkamad go'aan ka gaarto masruufka caruurta, sidoo kale waxay go'aan ka gaartaa kharashka caafimaadka. Haddii ilmuhu haysto ceymiska danyarta ee gobolka sida Medical Assistance ama MinnesotaCare, amarka maxkamadda waxaa sidoo kale ku jiri doona bixinta lacag gobolka loo siinayo ceymiska caafimaadka awgiis.

Ka eego buug-yaraha ["Child Support Basics" "Arrimaha Masruufka Carruurta"](https://www.lawhelpmn.org/self-help-library/booklet/child-support-basics) wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah ee ku saabsan kharashka caafimaadka: <https://www.lawhelpmn.org/self-help-library/booklet/child-support-basics>.

## Kharashka Xannaannada Carruurta

Haddii qof waalid ah bixiyo kharashka xannaannada ilmaha si uu u soo shaqeysto ama iskuul u aado, waalidka kale waxaa laga rabaa in uu bixiyo qeyb ka mid ah kharashka xannaannada carruurta.

Haddii ay degmadu kugu caawiso xannaannada carruurta, kharashka xannaannada waa in la siiyo gobolka, lama siinayo waalidka kale.



Ka eego buug-yaraha ["Child Support Basics" "Arrimaha Masruufka Carruurta"](https://www.lawhelpmn.org/self-help-library/booklet/child-support-basics) wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah ee ku saabsan kharashka caafimaadka: <https://www.lawhelpmn.org/self-help-library/booklet/child-support-basics>.

## Sidee baan ku heli karaa caawimaad si ay iigu bilaabato masruufka carruurta?

Degmo kasta waxay leedahay xafiis u gaar ah masruufka carruurta. Xafiiskan waxaa sidoo kale la yiraahdaa 'IV-D Unit' ("Four D Unit"). Kooxda 'IV-D' waa in ay kaa caawiso si aad u hesho masruufka carruurta. Waxaad [kooxda afarta D](http://www.mn.gov/dhs) ka heli kartaa [www.mn.gov/dhs](http://www.mn.gov/dhs).

- Haddii aad **MFIP ku jirto**, uma baahnid inaad caawimaad ka codsato kooxda IV-D. MFIP ayaa kiiskaaga u gudbin doontaa Kooxda IV-D. Waa khasab in aad xoogaa macluumaad siiso Kooxda IV-D, haddii aysan jirin rabshad ka jirta qoyska gudihiisa.
- Haddii aadan **ku jirin MFIP**, waa in aad caawimaad raadsato. Waa in aad soo buuxiso codsi oo aad bixiso \$35 oo ah lacag la iska rabo. Markaas ayey Kooxda 'IV-D' ka shaqeyn doonta kiiskaaga.

Qareenka degmada waxa uu metalayaa xafiiska masruufka carruurta ee degmada, laakiin labada waalid midkoodna ma metali karo. Yoolka degmada waa in la go'aamiyo aabbannimo (Aqoonsiga Aabbaha ama dacwad maxkamadeed) all carruurta awgood iyo si loo bilaabo masruufka carruurta. Degmadu kaama caawineyso haysashada ama arrimaha wakhtiga waalidnimada. La xirii xafiiska kaalmada sharciga ee deegaankaaga si laguugu caawiyo haysashada iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada.

Haddii aad rumeysan tahay adiga ama ilma aad dhashay inay waxyeello idinka soo gaari karto haddii aad bilowdaan dacwad aabbannimada ama masruufka carruurta, uma baahnid inaad codsato adeegyo ama waxaad joojin kartaa dacwad mar hore bilaabatay. Haddii aad hesho kaalmo dowladeed, waxaad dalban kartaa ka-reebid ah "sabab muhiim ah" oo waxba kalama shaqeyn kartid xafiiska masruufka carruurta. Qofka kaala shaqeynaya tacaddiyada qoyska gudihiisa (hanjabaad, cabsi, ama waxyeello) weydiiso ka-reebid "sabab muhiim ah".



## **Sidee bay foomka aabbannimada ee ROP, haysashada sharciga ah, iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada u saameynayaan masruufka carruurta?**

### **Foomka ROP iyo Masruufka Carruurta**

ROP keligiis laguma helo masruufka carruurta. Laakiin haddii aad haysato ROP waxaad u isticmaali kartaa in aad la addo maxkamad si aad uga hesho masruufka carruurta.

Haddii ay labada waalidba **ku heshiiyaan** haysashada, wakhtiga waalidnimada, iyo masruufka carruurta waxaa jira nidaam oggolaanaya in la soo gudbiyo heshiis qoraal ah iyo koobbiga foomka ROP sidii looga xareeyey maxkamadda si ay u soo oggolaato. Ka warran haddii waalidku wada saxiixo ROP iyo korinta ilmaha, wakhtiga waalidnimada iyo masruufka carruurta? bogga 6 wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah.

### **Sharciga Haysashada iyo Masruufka Carruurta**

Haysashada carruurta marna **ma** saameyneyso masruufka carruurta. Amarkii lacagta masruufka carruurta ee isku mid ayuu ahaanayaa, haddii ay waalidku si sharci iyo wadajir ah u wada korsadaan ilmahooda ama haddii uu mid ka mid ah waalidka keli-ahaan si sharci ah u haysto ilmaha.

### **Wakhtiga Waalidnimada iyo Masruufka Carruurta**

Wakhtiga waalidnimada **ayaa** saameyn ayuu ku yeelanayaa masruufka carruurta. Mar kasta oo uu waalidka masruuf-bixiyaha ah habeen haysto ilmaha, waxaa ka yaraanaya masruufka caadiga ah ee laga rabo. Ka eego buug-yaraha "[Child Support Basics](https://www.lawhelpmn.org/self-help-library/booklet/child-support-basics)" "[Arrimaha Masruufka Carruurta](https://www.lawhelpmn.org/self-help-library/booklet/child-support-basics)" wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah ee ku saabsan masruufka carruurta iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada: <https://www.lawhelpmn.org/self-help-library/booklet/child-support-basics>.

### **Haddii aan haysto foomka ROP, Qaadiga Masruufka Carruurta go'aan ma ka gaari karaa haysashada iyo masruufka carruurta?**

Maya Minnesota waxay leedahay hab gaar ah oo lagu maareeyo masruufka carruurta. Waxaa la yiraahdaa "habraaca degdegga ah ee masruufka carruurta." Habraaca degdegga ah ee masruufka carruurta waxaa ku shaqa leh "Qaadiga Masruufka Carruurta." Qaadigu ma sameyn karo wax go'aan ah oo ku saabsan haysashada ilmaha ama wakhtiga waalidnimada.

Degmooyinka qaarkood, haddii ay waalidku ku heshiiyaan haysashada ilmaha iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada, Qaadiga Masruufka Carruurta wuxuu heshiisyadaas ka dhigi karaa amar maxkamadeed. Laakiin haddii ay waalidku ku heshiin waayaan haysashada ilmaha iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada, aabbaha waa in uu dacwad ka billaabo maxkamadda degmada si loogu xukumo haysashada ilmaha iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada.

### **Ma qaadan karaa kaalmo dowladeed si aan ugu caawiyo masruufka ilma ila nool?**

Haa. Waalidka ama ehelka kale ee ilmuhu la nool yahay ayaa u codsan kara oo ku qaadan kara kaalmada dowladda iyada oo aan loo baahneyn amar ah haysashada ilmaha. Waalidka xaqa u yeesha dakhli ee haysta ilmaha ayaa codsan kara oo heli kara MFIP (Barnaamijka Maalgelinta Qoyska ee Minnesota), kaarka caafimaadka ee Medical Assistance, iyo kaalmada xannaannada carruurta.

## Ka warran cashuur-dhimista?

Sharciyada canshuuraha ee IRS waxay dhigayaan in waalidka ay ilmaha la nool yihiin wakhti ka badan 50% in uu canshuurta ku xareysan karo ilmaha si lacag loogu soo celiyo. Waalidkaas wuxuu saxiixi karaa foom uu waalidka kale ugu fasaxayo in uu canshuurta ku buuxsado ilmaha. Arrintaas waxaa loo yaqaan ka-reebid. Xeerarka cashuurta ee IRS (iyo Gobolka) ayaa lagu dabbakhayaa. Dacwadda ah masruufka caruurta, maxkamadda ayaa eegi doonta xaaladda dhaqaale oo hal waalid ku amri kara in uu qaato canshuur-dhimista. Ama maxkamadda ayaa ku amri karta waalidiinta in ay wadaagaan canshuur-dhimista oo uu qofba sannad qaato oo uu ku ilmaha ku xareysto canshuur-celiska.



## Cutubka 5. Haysashada iyo Wakhtiga Waalidnimada

### Goorma ayaa la go'aaminayaa haysashada iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada?

Dacwada aabbannimada, ka dib markay maxkamaddu caddeeyso qofka ah aabbaha sharciga ah ee ilmaha (Xukminta Aabbannimada), maxkamaddu waxay ka hadleysa haysashada, wakhtiga waalidnimada, iyo masruufka carruurta.

Haddii aad haysato foomka ROP, waxaad soo codsan kartaa in ay maxkamaddu go'aamiso haysashada iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada. Maxkamaddu waxay haysaa foomam la buuxin karo oo loo gudbin karo maxkamadda:

- Booqo [www.mncourts.gov](http://www.mncourts.gov)
- Guji liiska qoran ee "Get Forms"
- Guji "Haysashada Ilmaha/Wakhtiga Waalidnimada"
  - Haddii aad adiga iyo waalidka kale **wax kasta ka heshiisaan**, "Joint Petition to Establish Custody, Parenting Time, Child Support" guji "Codsiga Wadajirka ah ee Heshiiska Haysashada, Wakhtiga Waalidnimada, Masruufka Ilmaha"
  - Haddii aad adiga iyo waalidka kale **ku heshiin weydaan** wax kasta, guji Codsiga Bilaabidda Haysashada iyo Wakhtiga Waalidnimada "Request to Establish Custody and Parenting Time"

### Waa maxay haysashada ilmaha?

Waxaa jira 2 qeybood oo ah haysashada ilmaha

1. Haysashada Sharciyeed
2. Haysashada Ilmaha

## Haysashada Sharciyeed

Haysashada sharciga waxaa la oran karaa "haysashada go'aan-gaarista." Haysashadan waa xaq uu waalidku go'aamo waaweyn uga gaari karo nolosha ilmaha, sida:

- Meesha ilmuhu iskuul ka dhigto
- diinta
- arrimaha caafimaadka

Maxkamaddu waxay sharciga haysashada siin kartaa hal waalid ama labada waalid ayey si wadajir ah u siin kartaa. Arrintaas waxaa la yiraahdaa **haysasho sharciyeed oo wadajir ah**. Haysashada sharciga ah ee wadjirkana ah macnaheedu waa in labada waalidba ay leeyihiin xuquuq iyo waajibaad isku mid ah marka ay gaarayaan go'aamada waaweyn. Waa in ay isku raacaan marka loo baahan yahay in la gaaro go'aamo waaweyn. Maxkamadu waxay door bideysaa in waalidku si wadajir sharci ah ilmaha u wada haysto, ilaa ay labada dhinac aysan si wada jir ah uga wada shaqeyn karin go'aamada ama ay jirto tacaddiyada qoyska gudahiisa **Haysasho sharciyeed oo keli ah** macnaheedu waa in uu hal waalid sameyn karo go'aamada waaweyn.

Haddii ay haysashada sharciyeed tahay mid keli ah ama mid la wadaagayo, labada waalidba waxay xaq u leeyihiin in lagu soo wargeliyo arrimaha iskuulka ilmaha, daryeelka caafimaadka, iyo go'aamada kale ee waaweyn. Labada waalidba waxay ka qeyb geli karaan shirarka waalidiinta ee iskuulka, waxay ka imaan karaan ballamaha caafimaadka, oo si macquul ah ayey ilmaha taleefan ahaan ugula xiriiri karaan.

## Haysashada Ilmaha

Haysashada ilmaha macnaheedu waa in kula nool yihii maalin kasta oo aad go'aan ka gaari karto arrimahooda xannaannada carruurta. **Haysashada halka waalid** macnaheedu waa in ilmuhu si joogto ah ula nool yahay hal waalid. **Haysashada wadaagidda ah** macnaheedu waa in ilmuhu la nool yahay labada waalidba oo ay wakhtigana wadaagayaan. Wada-haysashada ilmaha macnaheedu ma aha in ay waalidku wakhti isku mid ah kala-haysanayaan ilmaha. Jadwalka haysashada uma baahna inuu ahaado mid isku mid ah si loo wada-haysto ilmaha. Wakhtiga waalidnimadu waa waxa xakameeya inta jeer ee ilmuhu la joogayo waalid kasta.



## Sidee bay maxkamaddu u go'aamisaa haysashada haddii aysan waalidku ku heshiin?

Haddii ay labada waalid ku heshiin waayaan haysashada ilmaha, maxkamad waa in ay go'aan ka gaarto. Maxkamaddu waxay eegaysaa 12-ka qodobka ee soo socda si ay go'aan uga gaarto waxa **ay dantu ugu jirto ilmaha** . 12-ka qodob waa:

1. Baahida ilmaha ee jir ahaaneed, shucuur ahaaneed, dhaqan ahaaneed, ruux ahaaneed, iyo baahiyada kale. Sidee bay qorsheyaasha waalidiinta ee ilmaha u saameynayaan baahiyada iyo kobcidda ilmaha?
2. Miyuu ilmuhu ku jiraa arrin gaar ahaaneed oo ah caafimaad jir ahaaneed, caafimaad dhimir ahaaneed, ama arrio waxbarasho oo u baahan qabanqaabin waalidnimo oo gaar ahaaneed ama adeegyo loo qabanayo?

3. Muxuu ilmuhu doonayaa? Waxa ilmuhu rabo saameyn ayey ku yeelan karaan maxkamadda haddii maxkamaddu go'aamiso in ilmuhu awood u leeyahay, da'diisu weyn tahay, oo yahay qaangaar wax kala dooran kara.

**Ogeysiis:** Ilmuhu kama markhaati furi karo maxkamadeynta. Aad uga taxaddar sida aad ilmahaaga ugala hadleyso kiiska maxkamadda. Waxyeello weyn ayaa carruurta ka soo gaari karta haddii ay la socdaan dagaalka u dhaxeeya waalidkood. Xaaladaha qaarkood, xirfadle ay maxkamaddu doorato ayaa la kalmaya ilmaha si uu ugala hadlo waxa ay doonayaan

4. Miyey ka dhex dhacday tacaddiyada qoyka gudhiisa guriga waalidka ama xiriir ay wada lahaayeen? Waa maxay faahfaahinta waxa dhacay, oo saameyn miyey ku yeelanaysaa haysashada ama badqabidda ama baahida ilmaha?
5. Miyuu waalidku haystaa arrimo ah caafimaadka jir ahaaneed, dhimir ahaaneed, ama arrimo ah dhibaato daroogo oo saameynaya badqabidda ama baahida koridda ilmaha?
6. Sidee buu waalid kasta markii hore ilmaha u daryeeli jiray?
7. Rabitaanka iyo kartida waalid kasta u leeyahay inuu ku daryeeli karo ilmaha. Sidee buu waalid kasta ula soo bixi karaa korinta, shucuurta, ruuxda, iyo baahiyada dhaqameed ee ilmaha? Miyuu waalidku joogteyn karaa masuuliyadda wakhtiga waalidnimada?
8. Miyey is beddellada ku dhaca guriga, iskuulka, iyo bulshada saameyn ku yeelan doonaan samaqabka iyo kobcidda ilmaha?
9. Xiriirka uu ilmuhu la leeyahay waalid kasta, walaalaha, iyo qof kasta oo kale oo muhiim u ah ilmaha. Miyey qorsheyaasha haysashada ah ee la soo jeediyay saameyn ku yeelanayaan xiriirka ilmaha iyo dadka kale?
10. Caadi ahaan waxaa ilmaha u fiican in uu wakhti la qaato labada waalidba. Maxkamaddu waxay eegeysaa haddii uu wakhti yar ilmuhu la qaato hal waalid in ay si uun waxyeello u geysan karto ilmaha.
11. Miyuu waalid kasta ilmaha ku caawin doonaa in uu xiriir joogto ah la yeesho waalidka kale? (marka laga reebo marka ay jirto tacaddiyo ka dhex dhacaya qoyska gudhiisa - eeg # 4)
12. Rabitaanka iyo kartida waalidiinta ee ah inay isu-kaashadaan korinta ilmahooda. Miyey waalidiinta wadaagi karaan macluumaad? Miyey ilmaha ka fageyn karaan khilaafkooda? Miyey raacaan hab wanaagsan oo ay ku xalliyaan doodaha ku saabsan go'aamada waaweyn ee ilmaha?

Maxkamaddu waa in ay qorto natiijada u muuqata (sababaha ay wax ugu go'aaminayaan hab gaar ah) qodobbada oo dhan. Maxkamaddu waa in ay sheegto sida ay u go'aamisay waxa u fiican ilmaha. Maxkamaddu waa in ay eegto qodobbada oo dhan si ay go'aan u gaarto, hal mid oo keliya ma eegi

karto.

## Miyaa la beddeli karaa haysashada ka dib marka ay maxkamaddu amar soo saarto?

Haa. Maxkamadda ayaa beddeli karta xannaaneynta haddii xaaladda ilmaha ama waalidku is beddesho, oo amar cusub ayaa loo baahan yahay sida ay dantu ugu jirto ilmaha. **Maxkamaddu waxay eegeysaa oo keliya xaqiiqooyinka is beddelay ilaa amarkii hore ama xaqiiqooyin aan la ogeyn wakhtiga amarkii hore la sameeyey.** Maxkamaddu waxay beddeli kartaa oo keliya haysashada:

- Marka ay labada dhinacba is oggol yihiin isbeddelka **AMA**
- Marka waalidka masuulka ka ah ilmaha uu oggolaado ilmaha in loo keeno (si buuxda) guriga waalidka kale **AMA**
- Marka uu guriga hadda ilmuhu joogo uu khatar ku yahay caafimaadka jir ahaaneed ama shucuureed, ama koritaanka ilmaha, beddelku waa in uu yareynayo waxyeellada loogu geysaneysaa haysashada intii ay joogi lahaayeen guri aan ammaan ahayn **AMA**
- Marka waalidka haysta ilmaha ee koowaad uu codsado maxkamad si uu ilmaha ula guuro gobol kale oo maxkamaduna ay ka diiddo - laakiin waalidku si kasta iskala guuro.

Si wax looga beddelo amarka haysashada, waalidku waa inuu maxkamadda u keensado cabasho. Waalidku waa in uu haystaa markhaatiyaal, caddeyn ah dhaar qoran ama waraaqo kale si uu u muujiyo mid ka mid ah sababaha kor ku xusan oo ay tahay in wax loogu beddelayo haysashada ilmaha.

**Ogeysiis:** Waalidka waa in uu sugo 1 sano laga soo bilaabo wakhtiga ugu horreeysa ee haysashada la go'aaminayo ka hor intaan la codsan wax is beddel ah. Haddii ay jirto cabasaha ah in isbeddel la sameeyo, waalidku waa in uu sugo 2 sano laga bilaabo wakhtiga cabashada la go'aamiyey ka hor intaan la soo codsan is beddelka. Waxba dhib ah ma dhacayaan haddii la oggolaado ama haddii la diido cabashada is beddelka.



LAAKIIN, wakhtiyadaas la xadeeyey ma khuseeyaan:

1. Haddii uu waalidku marar badan, si ulakac ah ugu diido waalidka kale in uu arko ilmaha, **AMA**
2. Haddii uu ilmuhu khatar ku qabo guriga uu hadda jooga

## Sidee baa loo go'aamiyaa wakhtiga waalidnimada?

Marka waalidku caro ku kala maqan yihiin, maxkamaddu sida caadiga ah waxay dooneysaa in labada waalidba ay ku lug yeeshaan ilmahooda. Wakhtiga waalidnimadu waa wakhtiga waalid kasta ilmaha haysan karo. Dhib ma keeneysa qofka ilmaha haysta ama nooca ay tahay haysashadu. Wakhtiga waalidnimadu waxa uu la mid yahay booqashada.

Wakhtiga waalidnimada maxkamad ayaa go'aamin karta. Haddii ilmuhu marka hore (inta badan) la nool yahay hal waalid, waalidka kale (ama "waalidka aan ilmaha haysan") ayaa la siin karaa wakhtiga waalidnimada. Maxkamadda ayaa sameyn karta jadwalka wakhtiga waalidnimada marka ay waalidku ilmahooda wada haysan karaan. Wakhtiga waalidnimadu waa in uu noqdo mid ay dan ugu jirto ilmaha. Si loo go'aamiyo wakhtiga waalidnimada, maxkamaddu waxay eegaysaa arrimo ay ka mid yihiin da'da ilmaha, badqabidda ilmaha, iyo xiriirkii hore ee ilmaha iyo waalidka aan ilmaha haysan. Waxaa jira 12 qodob oo ay dan ugu jirto ilmaha oo Maxkamadda khasab ku ah in ay tixgeliso. Eeg "Sida ay maxkamaddu u go'aamiso haysashada ilmaha haddii ay waalidku ku heshiin waayaan?" bogga 15.

Guud ahaan, waalid aan haysan ilmaha waxaa loo oggolaanayaa ugu yaraan 25% ah wakhtiga waalidnimada. Waxaa loo xisaabayaa in loo tiriyo habeen ahaan muddo ah 2 toddobaad gudahood. Tusaale ahaan, 25% ayaa u dhiganta sabti iyo axad dhaafid kasta iyo hal habeen oo ah maalmaha shaqada.

## Jadwalka Wakhtiga Waalidnimada

Mararka qaarkood maxkamaddu waxay bixisaa "wakhti waalidnimo oo macquul ah" iyada oo aan la go'aamineyn jadwal gaar ah. Markan oo kale waalidku waa in ay kalidood sameystaan jadwalkooda. Laakiin, haddii labada waalid midkood codsado, maxkamaddu waa in ay go'aamiso taariikho iyo waqtiyo gaar ah oo loogu talagalay wakhtiga waalidnimada.

Haddii ay waalidku ku heshiin waayaan jadwalka, maxkamadda ayaa sameyn doonta jadwalka wakhtiga waalidnimada. Maxkamaddu waxay tixgelin doontaa da'da ilmaha, sida ay u kala fog yihiin meelaha waalidku ku nool yihiin, jadwalka iskuulka, iyo casharrada guriga marka la sameynayo jadwalka wakhtiga waalidnimada.



Waalidiintu had iyo jeer ayey ku heshiin karaan in ay beddelaan wakhtiga waalidnimada. Tusaale ahaan, labada waalid midkood ayaa waalidka kale ka codsan kara in uu maalin uga beddesho maalin kale. Laakiin haddii ay waalidku ku heshiin waayaan kala-beddelashada, waa in ay raacaan jadwalka wakhtiga waalidnimada ee ahaa amarka maxkamadda.

## Wakhtiga Waalidnimada Xaddidan ama la Kormeero

Maxkamaddu waxay ku xaddidi kartaa wakhtiga waalidnimada waalidka aan haysan ilmaha wax ka yar 25% haddii ay u badan tahay in ay waxyeleyso caafimaadka jirahaaneed ama shucuur ahaaneed ama koritaan ahaaneed. Maxkamaddu sidoo kale waxa ay xaddidi kartaa wakhtiga waalidnimada haddii waalidka aan haysan ilmaha uu sabab la'aan jebiyo amarka maxkamadda ee wakhtiga waalidnimada.

Maxkamadda ayaa xaddidi karta waalidnimada:

- Iyadoo diideysa haysasho ah habeenkii.
- Xukunku waa in uu ahaad **uu kormeerayo** waalidka kale, xarun boqasho ama goob qof qaraabo ah joogo oo la kormeerayo.

Maxkamaddu sidoo kale waxa ay qori kartaa **shuruuo** wakhtiga waalidnimada, sida in uusan waalidka

aan ilmaha haysan soo isticmaalin wax maandooriye ah muddo cayiman ka hor iyo inta lagu jiro wakhtiga waalidnimada. Maxkamaddu waxay amri kartaa in la doonto dabiib ah daroogada ama aalkolada.

Haddii waalid soo codsado wakhti waalidnimo balse lagu soo helo faldambeeyada qaarkood, waalidkaasi waa in uu soo caddeeyo in wakhtiga waalidnimada ee ilmaha ay tahay mid ay dan ugu jirto ee ilmaha. Dambiyadaas waxaa ka mid ah

- dil ah ama aan ahayn ulakac
- gacanqaad
- afduubid
- u diidid ah haysashada ilmaha ama xuquuqda waalidnimada
- iibin, abaabulid ama xayeytiin ah dhilleysi oo ay ku lug leyihiin ilmo aan ahayn qaangaar
- faldanbiyeed galmo la xiriira
- isu-galmoodka qoys dhexdood
- ciqaab daran oo loo geysto ilma yar
- dayacaad
- hanjabaadyo ah argaggaxiso
- tacaddi ah qoys gudihiis sida ceejin

Sharcigu wuxuu khuseeyaa oo keliya heerarka qaarkood ama dambiyada qaarkood iyo duruufaha qaarkood oo keliya, sida haddii dhibbanaha dambiga uu ka tirsanaa guriga ama uu ahaa xubin qoys ka mid ah ama haddii uu dhacay xukun ah faldanbiyeed 5-tii sano ee la soo dhaafay.



### **Wakhti Waalidnimo Dheeraad ah oo ah Xannaannada Carruurta**

Maxkamadda ayaa hal waalid siin kara wakhti waalidnimo oo dheeraad ah si ilmaha loo hayo marka uu waalidka kale shaqeynayo. Qorshaha noocan ah waa inuu ahaado mid caddaalad ah oo ay ilmaha dan ugu jirto. Marka uu waalid sidaas soo codsado, maxkamadda waxa ay eegeysaa

1. Sida wanaagsan ee ay waalidku u wada shaqeeyaan
2. Sida wanaagsan ee ay waalidku uga wada shaqeeyaan arrimaha wakhtiga waalidnimada
3. Haddii waalidka horay loogu soo ogaaday tacaddiyo ka dhex dhacay qoyska gudihiisa

Maxkamaduhu hoos uma dhigi karaan lacagta masruufka carruurta marka ay soo saaraan amar ah xannaannada carruurta.

### **Dhex-dhexaadiyaha Wakhtiga Waalidnimada**

Maxkamadda ayaa magacaabi karta qof ah "dhex-dhexaadiyaha" wakhtiga waalidnimada. Qofkaasi waa qof caawin doona waalidka marka ay isku khilaafaan wakhtiyadooda waalidnimada. Degmo kasta lagama heli karo qof ah dhex-dhexaadiye. Dhex-dhexaadiyuhu wuxuu dhageystaa labada dhinac ee is af-garan si uu go'aan uga gaaro.

Mararka qaarkood maxkamad ayaa amarta in uu go'aanka dhex-dhexaadiyuhu yahay "mid waajib ah"

(oo ay tahay in la raaco) haddii aysan dhicin in hal waalid aado maxkamad si ay maxkamaddu wax uga beddesho arrinta. Marar kale, go'aanku waa "mid aan waajib ahayn" mana aha in la raaco ilaa ay maxkamad soo amarto in la raaco.

Maxkamaddu kama dalban karto waalidiinta inay dhex-dhexaadiyaha wakhtiga waalidnimada kala xiriiraan marka labada waalid midkood sheegto in uu yahay dhibbane lagu xadgudbay.

Waalidiintu waa in ay lacag ku bixiyaan dhex-dhexaadiyaha wakhtiga waalidnimada. Maxkamadda ayaa go'aamin doontaa inta uu waalid walba bixinayo ka hor inta loo magacaabin dhex-dhexaadiye. Haddii uu jiro waalid aan iska bixin karin khidmadaha dhex-dhexaadiyadha, maxkamaddu kama rabto waalidiinta in ay dhex-dhexaadiye u isticmaalaan wakhtigooda waalidnimada.

### **Masuul Carruurta Taageera (Guardian Ad Litem ama GAL)**

Masuulku waa qof waalid oo kale ah oo ilaaliya ama caawiya qof kale. "Ad litem" waa qof lagu doortay "dacwad maxkamadeed". Mararka qaarkood maxkamaddu waxay magacaabi kartaa masuul waalid oo kale si uu u soo baaro ugana shaqeeyo danaha u fiican ilmaha. Masuulka maxkamaddu saarto looma magacaabo badanaaba dacwadaha ah aabbannimada ama haysashada ilmaha. Markay maxkamaddu go'aan ka gaareyso haysashada ilmaha, masuulka kale ayaa loo magacaabaa haddii maxkamaddu fahamto in ilmaha lagu xadgudbay ama la dayacay.

Masuulka la magacaabo waxa uu maxkamadda u sheegaan waxa dantu ugu jirto ilmaha sida haysashada iyo wakhtiga waalidnimada. Waxa uu qofkaasi sameeyaa baaris ah mid madaxbannaan Waxa uu qofkaasi la hadlayaa ilmaha, waalidka iyo dadka kale ee ilmaha daryeela. Waxa uu si gaar ah ula hadli karaa la-taliyeyaasha, macallimiinta, xubnaha qoyska iyo asxaabta, iyo maxkamadda iyo shaqaalaha xafiiska carruurta.



Warbixin ayuu qofkaasi maxkamadda u soo qorayaa si uu ugu soo sheego waxa uu u maleynayo inay noqoneyso amarka maxkamadda. Maxkamaddu wax shaqo ah kuma **laha** waxa uu qofka masuulka ah yiraahdo, laakiin si dhab ah ayey u tigelin doonaan warbixinta.

Waxaa muhiim ah in lala shaqeeyo qofka masuulka ah ee la magacaabo. Warbixinta qofkaas waa mid kiiska u noqon karta caawimaad ama dhaawac.

Masuulkaasi waxa uu ku shaqeyn karaa si bilaash ah ama lacag. Haddii ay jirto lacag la bixinayo, maxkamaddu ayaa sheegeysa qofka bixinaya. Qofkii ku jira barnaamijka MFIP ama caawimaad kale oo ah mid dowladeed, qofkii uu la shaqeynayo qareen ka socda xafiiska kaalmada sharciga, ama qofkii dakhligiisu yar yahay, waxaa laga yaabaa in lacagta laga rabo laga yareeyo ama in laga daayo.

Haddii uusan labada waalid midkood ahayn qaangaar, maxkamadda ayaa u magacaabi doonta masuul waalid ahaan ugu hadli doona qofkaas aan qaangaarin. Markan oo kale maxkamaddu badanaa waxay magacawdaa qof ay isku qoys yihiin sida waalidka qofka aan qaangaarin.



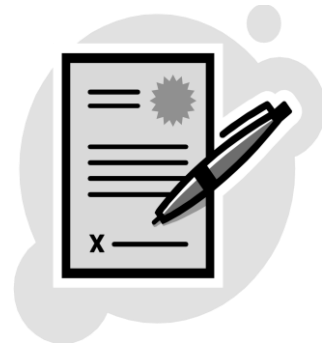
## Gobolka in Laga Guuro

Haddii waalid ilmaha haysta (ee ilmuhu inta badan la nool yahay) uu rabo in uu ka guuro gobolka, waa in uu waalidkaasi oggolaansho ka helo waalidka kale. Oggolaanshuhu waa in uu ahaado mid qoraal ah. Haddii uu waalidku iska guuro oggolaansho la'aan, waa dambi oo ilmaha ayaa arrintaas looga qaadi karaa. Haddii uu waalidka aan guureyn bixin waayo oggolaansho, labada waalid waa in ay yimaadaan maxkamadda.

Waalidka ilmaha haysta waa in uu tuso maxkamada in meesha loo guurayo ay dan ugu jirto ilmaha haddii uusan waalidka ilmaha haysta ahayn dhibbane waalidka kale kala kulmay tacaddiyada qoyska gudhiisa. Maxkamaddu waxay eegtaa dhowr waxyaalood, sida heshiisyada wakhtiga waalidnimada, baahida shucuurta ilmaha, iyo haddii uu guuritaanku yahay qorshe looga ilaalinayo waalidka kale in uu arko ilmaha. Dabadeedna maxkamadda ayaa go'aan ka gaareysa haddii waalidka ay guuri karaan waalidka ilmaha haysta iyo ilmaha.

## Miyaa la beddeli karaa amarka wakhtiga waalidnimada?

Haa. Waalidiintu had iyo jeer ayey ku heshiin karaan in ay beddelaan wakhtiga waalidnimada. Laakiin haddii ay waalidku ku heshiin waayaan is beddelka, waalidku waa in uu maxkamadda u soo gudbiyo cabasho si wax looga beddelo amarka maxkamadda. Waalidku wuxuu ka codsan karaa maxkamadda in ay beddesho jadwalka wakhtiga waalidnimada haddii ay dan ugu jirto ilmaha. Maxkamaddu waxay eegi kartaa wixii is beddel ah tan iyo amarkii ugu dambeeyey oo waxay eegi kartaa haddii amar cusub loo baahan yahay oo ay dan ugu jirto ilmaha.



## Qorshayaasha Waalidnimada aan Khasab Ahayn

Waalidiintu waxay ku heshiin karaan in ay isticayaan "Qorshe Waalidnimo." Waxay ka wada shaqeyn karaan inay qortaan qorshe qeexaya wakhtigooda waalidnimada walba iyo sida ay go'aan uga gaarayaan arrimaha ilmaha. Maxkamaddu waxa ay ku khasban tahay ansixinta qorshahaas balse waa in ay dan ugu jirto ilmaha. Eeg 12-ka Waxyaabood ee ah "Sida ay maxkamaddu u go'aamiso haysashada ilmaha haddii ay waalidku ku heshiin waayaan?" bogga 15.

Qorshaha Waalidnimada waa in ay ku jirto

- Jadwalka wakhtiga waalid kasta haysanayo ilmaha **IYO**
- Yaa sameyn doona go'aamada ilmaha qaarkood **IYO**
- Hab lagu xalliyo muranka

Qorshaha Waalidnimada wuxuu galayaa booskii amarka wakhtiga waalidnimada ilmaha. Waxay noqon kartaa mid u faahfaahsan sida ay waalidku rabaan. Tusaale ahaan, waxa ay sameysan karaan qorsheyaal ay ku xiriiraan oo gaar ah ama yoolal waalidnimo. Qorsheyaashu waa in lagu sharxi karo tirada xiriirka taleefanka iyo boostada internetka ee lala yeelanayo ilmaha ama sida looga qeybgalayo cayaaraha iyo saacado uu muusiko ilmuhu aado. Qorshaha waalidnimada badanaa wuxuu yeelan karaa faahfaahin ka badan jadwalka wakhtiga waalidnimada caadiga ah.

Qorshaha Waalidnimada wuxuu adeegsan karaa ereyo aan ahayn "jir ahaan" iyo "haynta sharciga ah". Laakiin, waa in ay si cad loogu qeexo haddii ay waalidku si wadajir sharci ah u haysanayaan ilmaha ama si ah wadajir jir ahaaneed ama waalidka keligiis si sharci ah ama si jir ahaaneed u haysanayaan ilmaha.

Waalidiintu khasab kuma aha in ay haystaan Qorshe Waalidnimo. Adiga iyo waalidka kale ayaa go'aansanaya haddii aad rabtaan in aad sameysataan

Qorshaha Waalidnimada Haddii uu jiray tacaddi ah qoyska gudihisa oo uu hal waalid ka soo horjeedo waalidka kale ama ilmaha, maxkamaddu keligeed ma sameyn karto Qorshe Waalidnimo.

## **Diiwaanka Aabbeyaasha Minnesota ee Carruurtooda La Korsanayo**

Diiwaanka Aabbeyaasha Minnesota ee Carruurtooda La Korsanayo waa hab ay aabbeyaashu ku ogaan karaan haddii codsigooda ah korsashada ilmaha loogu gudbiyey Gobolka Minnesota.

Gobolka Minnesota marka hooyo aan sharci ahaan xaas ahayn ay rabto in ay ilmaheeda dad kale korsadaan, khasab kuma aha inay magacawdo ninka ay u maleyneyso in uu yahay aabbaha ka hor inta aysan bilaaban korsashada qoyska kale ee ilmaha qaadanaya. Haddii aabbaha dhalay ilmaha aan si sharci ah loo aqoonsan (foomka ROP ama Xukminta Aabbannimada), ninkaasi ma ogaan karo qoyska ilmihisa loo siinayo korsashada.

Haddii aabbuhu si sax ah uga diiwaangashan yahay Diiwaanka Aabbeyaasha Minnesota ee Carruurtooda La Korsanayo, markaas waa khasab in lagu wargeliyo kiiska korsashada ee ilmaha. Haddii kiiska korsashada uu ka bilowdo ilmaha, oo uu aabbuhu magaciisa ku qoro diiwaanka, maxkamadda ayaa soo heli karta aabbaha si uu qeyb uga noqdo kiiska korsashada ilmaha.

Waxaa jira wakhtiyo go'an oo ay diiwaangelintu socoto. Aabbuhu waa in uu is diiwaangeliyo inta hooyadu ay leedahay uurka ilmihisa ama 30 maalmood gudahood marka ilmuhu dhasho. Tilmaamaha iyo foomka diiwaangelinta waxaa laga heli karaa:

<https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/vitalrecords/registry/docs/mfarregformac.pdf>.

Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan diiwaangelinta ilma ay qoys kale korsanayaan ka eego barta internetka ee Waaxda Caafimaadka MN halkan:

<https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/vitalrecords/registry/index.html>

## Liiska Degmooyinka ee Xafiisyada Adeegyada Sharciga Minnesota

### Xarfaha La Soo Gaabiyey

<b>*ANISHINABE</b>	ANISHINABE LEGAL SERVICES
<b>ANOKA</b>	JUDICARE OF ANOKA COUNTY
<b>CMLS</b>	CENTRAL MINNESOTA LEGAL SERVICES
<b>**LADC</b>	LEGAL ASSISTANCE OF DAKOTA COUNTY, LTD.
<b>**LAOC</b>	LEGAL ASSISTANCE OF OLMSTED COUNTY
<b>LASNEM</b>	LEGAL AID SERVICE OF NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA
<b>LSNM</b>	LEGAL SERVICES OF NORTHWEST MINNESOTA, INC.
<b>MMLA</b>	MID-MINNESOTA LEGAL AID
<b>SMRLS</b>	SOUTHERN MINNESOTA REGIONAL LEGAL SERVICES

***\*Waa goobaha loogu adeego Dadka ku noo Leech Lake White Earth iyo seeraha Red Lake Reservations.***

***\*\*Barnaamij aan ku jirin Ururka Adeegyada Sharciga ee Minnesota.***

***OGEYSIIS: Barnaamijka SMRLS ee Shaqaalaha Beeraha wuxuu u adeegaa shaqaalaha dakhligoodu yar yahay ee beeraha ee degmo kasta oo ku taalla Minnesota iyo North Dakota. Teleefanka: Minnesota: 1-800-652-9733; North Dakota: 1-800-832-5575.***

### ***Liiskan waxaa loo isticmaalayaa sii-gudbinta macaamiisha oo keliya –***

Degmo	Xafiis	Lambarka Taleefanka	Barta Intarnetka
Aitkin	LASNEM - Grand Rapids	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Anoka	ANOKA – Blaine	(763) 783-4970	<a href="http://www.anokajudicare.org">www.anokajudicare.org</a>
Anoka (LSC)	CMLS - Minneapolis	(612) 332-8151	<a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Anoka (immigration)	MMLA – Immigration Law Project	(612) 332-1441	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a>
Anoka (seniors 60 and older only)	MMLA - Minneapolis	(612) 334-5970	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a>
Anoka (HDLP)	MMLA – Housing Discrimination Law Project	(612) 334-5970	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a>
Becker	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Beltrami	LSNM - Bemidji	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Benton	MMLA and CMLS - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Big Stone	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Blue Earth	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>

Degmo	Xafiis	Lambarka Taleefanka	Barta Intarnetka
Brown	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Carlton	LASNEM - Duluth	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Carver	SMRLS - St. Paul or Shakopee	(651) 222-4731	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Cass	LASNEM - Grand Rapids	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Cass (seniors 60 and older only)	MMLA - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a>
Chippewa	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Chisago	MMLA and CMLS - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Clay	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Clearwater	LSNM - Bemidji	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Cook	LASNEM - Duluth	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Cottonwood	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Crow Wing	LASNEM - Grand Rapids	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Crow Wing (seniors 60 and older only)	MMLA - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a>
Dakota (family law only)	LADC	(952) 431-3200	<a href="http://www.dakotalegal.org">www.dakotalegal.org</a>
Dakota (all other civil law)	SMRLS - St. Paul or Shakopee	(651) 222-4731	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Dodge	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Douglas	LSNM - Alexandria	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Faribault	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Fillmore	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Freeborn	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Goodhue	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Grant	LSNM - Alexandria	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Hennepin	MMLA and CMLS - Minneapolis	(612) 334-5970	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Houston	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Hubbard	LSNM - Bemidji	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Isanti	MMLA and CMLS - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>

Degmo	Xafiis	Lambarka Taleefanka	Barta Intarnetka
Itasca	LASNEM - Grand Rapids	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Jackson	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Kanabec (seniors 60 and older only)	MMLA - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a>
Kanabec (all other civil law)	LASNEM - Pine City	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Kandiyohi	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Kittson	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Koochiching	LASNEM - Virginia	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Lac qui Parle	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Lake	LASNEM - Duluth	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Lake of the Woods	LSNM - Bemidji	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Le Sueur	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Leech Lake Reservation	ANISHINABE - Cass Lake	(800) 422-1335	<a href="http://www.alslegal.org">www.alslegal.org</a>
Lincoln	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Lyon	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Mahnomen	LSNM - Bemidji	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Marshall	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Martin	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
McLeod	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Meeker	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Mille Lacs	MMLA and CMLS - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Morrison	MMLA and CMLS - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Mower	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Murray	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Nicollet	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Nobles	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Norman	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>

Degmo	Xafiis	Lambarka Taleefanka	Barta Intarnetka
Olmsted (family law)	LAOC	(507) 287-2036	<a href="http://www.laocmn.org">www.laocmn.org</a>
Olmsted (all other civil law)	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Ottertail	LSNM - Alexandria	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Pennington	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Pine (seniors 60 and older only)	MMLA - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a>
Pine (all other civil law)	LASNEM - Pine City	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Pipestone	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Polk	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Pope	LSNM - Alexandria	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Ramsey	SMRLS - St. Paul	(651) 222-4731	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Red Lake	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Red Lake Reservation	ANISHINABE - Cass Lake	(800) 422-1335	<a href="http://www.alslegal.org">www.alslegal.org</a>
Redwood	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Renville	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Rice	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Rock	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Roseau	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Scott	SMRLS - St. Paul or Shakopee	(651) 222-4731	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Sherburne	MMLA and CMLS - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Sibley	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
St. Louis (north)	LASNEM - Virginia	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
St. Louis (south)	LASNEM - Duluth	(800) 933-1112	<a href="http://www.lasnem.org">www.lasnem.org</a>
Stearns	MMLA and CMLS - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Steele	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Stevens	LSNM - Alexandria	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Swift	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Todd	MMLA and CMLS - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>

<b>Degmo</b>	<b>Xafiis</b>	<b>Lambarka Taleefanka</b>	<b>Barta Intarnetka</b>
Traverse	LSNM - Alexandria	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Wabasha	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Wadena (seniors 60 and older only)	MMLA - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a>
Wadena (all other civil law)	LSNM - Alexandria	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Waseca	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Washington	SMRLS - St. Paul	(651) 222-4731	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Watsonwan	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
White Earth Reservation	ANISHINABE - Cass Lake	(800) 422-1335	<a href="http://www.alslegal.org">www.alslegal.org</a>
Wilkin	LSNM - Moorhead	(800) 450-8585	<a href="http://www.lsnmlaw.org">www.lsnmlaw.org</a>
Winona	SMRLS - Intake Hotline	(888) 575-2954	<a href="http://www.smrls.org">www.smrls.org</a>
Wright	MMLA and CMLS - St. Cloud	(888) 360-2889	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>
Yellow Medicine	MMLA and CMLS - Willmar	(888) 360-3666	<a href="http://www.mylegalaid.org">www.mylegalaid.org</a> <a href="http://www.centralmnlegal.org">www.centralmnlegal.org</a>